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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

JNO. H. CALDWELL. WM. M. HAMES.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

TALBROOK. H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GARDENS, ALA.

O. C. KELLY. JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confined to them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and
economical manner.

Charges very moderate.

JULY 26, 1878.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

gained knowledge of her partage?

"Any name, Ellen, whereby we may

call you?"

"And you are Adrian Leigh," said

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2151.

asked Mr. Chilton, as they sat in their own cosy room.

"I have only found this one word 'Adrian,' stamped on her garments in a wreath of roses."

"A small clue, but it may bring joy to some troubled heart."

"* * * * * Seventeen years had passed, and Adrian, the little sea-waif had budded into the full bloom of womanhood.

Seated on a rock by the moaning sea, she was gazing dreamily at the tossing waves, as they dashed their spray almost at her feet.

"Oh sea, beautiful sea," she murmured, "tis seventeen years to-night since your waves washed the frail life ashore, and in all that time no sign to sooth the mystery which envelopes me. Is there not beyond your waters wide some heart mourning for the love which I might give?"

And she clasped her hands appealingly, waving them to the far-off shore. But the sea gave no answer; only bounded on in its untamed freedom.

"Adrian."

The voice sounded over the cliffs, but looking up, there stood Wilmot Clyde on the peak above. In a moment he was seated on the rock by her side.

"You look like a sea-nymph, Adrian," he said, "with your white face, glittering hair, and mournful eyes, peering so wistfully over the waves."

She glanced up without speaking.

"Ah! I see the trouble," he continued. "Why not accept your fate, for the sea will never answer, or solve the mystery you are seeking?"

"Wilmot!" and her voice rang out earnestly, "the sea will answer."

"How can it?" he asked, awed by her tone.

"I don't know how, but my heart tells me that some time on this beach shore the mystery will be solved."

"But, Adrian, if you would only accept the love I offer you so freely now, Only be willing to lighten my home with your winsome smiles."

"Not yet, Wilmot."

"When shall I hope?" And he clasped one fair little hand a prisoner in his own broad palm.

"When the sea answers." Tis seventeen years to-night, and the waves may answer soon," she replied.

"And then?"

"Then I will choose from the two lives offered."

"Be it so, and in the meantime I shall not despair. But there is a storm coming, Adrian. Allow me to conduct you home."

And the two arose and started toward the little village sleeping so cosily and quiet behind the hills. He, handsome as an Adonis—she, a perfect type of womanhood.

"God help the souls on board!" was the involuntary cry as the men, with one accord, leaped over the jutting crags and peaks which hemmed in the foaming sea.

Surely the vessel would be dashed against the rock, for it seemed impossible for any ship—no matter how staunch and trim—to live in such a storm.

Fires were quickly kindled along the shore, and the brave-hearted fisherman hastened to see what assistance could be given to those beseeching the aid.

"Crash!—and the ship had struck the total rock.

Ropes and casks were hastily thrown out by those watching the wreck, hoping that some poor soul struggling in the flood might thus gain a respite from death.

But the waves—foaming and lashing in the fury of the storm—seemingly reaping a harvest of souls; for all those who that day had trod the deck of the "Princess Maria," in the glow of health, only one escaped the fate of becoming food for sharks.

"Ho! ho! some one bring a light!"

And the sturdy voice of Newton Hill sounded above the roar of the sea. Lights were taken, and at the edge of the foaming breakers, Hill was seen bearing away a body that the waves had washed ashore. Strong hands carried away a dripping form to the nearest cottage, where they found a little child clasped tightly on the dead woman's breast.

"What shall we do, Mother Finley?" asked one woman in waiting.

"Ah; the cruel waves have sent the lady to her last reckoning," moaned the old woman; "but some one unclasp her arms and take the child. God grant we may save one life to-night."

Mothers that had children, tucked snugly away in their cribs at home, took the little one carefully away from the death-cliffed arms that enfolded it, and then robed the dead body of the stranger for burial on the morrow.

"Who will claim the babe?" asked Grandmama Finley, after the child had been kissed and cried over by half a score of women.

"I will, neighbors," answered a voice husky with emotion. "The good shepherd called home one of our own flock not long since, and this little waif will help fill the vacancy. Won't it be?"

And he glanced toward a woman sitting in the corner of the room holding the babe in her arms.

"Yes, William, and God deal with us as we do with the life so strangely saved to-night."

Thus it happened that the little waif, sprung from the foam on that wild stormy night, was cherished in the heart and home of William Chilton.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6th, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN. — The friends of Capt. JAMES H. SAVAGE, his pension, his services, & his name to be admitted to your house as one of a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature. April 10th, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. COOKE, Esq., present his name to the voters of Calhoun county as a suitable man to represent them in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. James M. STRAIN as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WILLIAM W. SCREWS

FOR THE TREASURER:

ISAAC H. VINEST.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

WILLIS BREWER.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION:

LEROY F. BOX.

QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

To Messrs. W. P. Cooper, J. H. Savage & J. M. Strain, Candidates for the Legislature from Calhoun county.

GENTLEMEN:

Many of the voters of this county request your answers to the following questions, and desire you to publish the same in the Republican and Oxford Tribune.

1st.

Are you or not in favor of the present Public School Law.

2nd.

Are you or not in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Education.

3rd.

Are you or not in favor of repealing all exemptions from taxation.

4th.

Will you or not, if elected, vote to reduce the State taxes to one-half of one cent?

5th.

Will you or not, if elected, vote to elect a United States Senator to be elected by the next Legislature.

We respectfully desire categorical answers to the above.

Yours,

**TO HON. TRUSTEES
CALHOUN COUNTY
GRANGE COLLEGE.**

Your Committee, appointed to visit the closing exercises of Calhoun County Grange College, beg leave to report as follows: The examination of various classes began on Monday, the 2d of June, and continued daily until Friday evening. The Principal, Mr. Wm. J. Borden, has collected his assistants, Profs. J. C. Wilson and P. G. Borcom and the Misses Vista Welch and Willie Borden.

The Com. found one hundred and thirty names enrolled on the books, but on account of the measles, the actual attendance at the close of the session numbered about one hundred. We found that the Text Books used were of the latest and most approved editions, and appropriate to a great improvement in the book knowledge of those by the school of this section. Prof. Borden has originated and adopted the scientific and analytical method of teaching the mathematics. This system, when thoroughly understood, enables the pupil to get a full and complete knowledge of the rudiments of first principles of mathematics, and furnishes a plan by which any pupil of ordinary capacity can become master, to a high degree, of this the most difficult and important of all the sciences. Miss Welch has charge of the Latin department, and the exercises were begun by the examination of classes in that department. The principal generally converses with the young pupils to the many questions propounded to them, soon convinced all the listeners that they had been most thoroughly and rigidly instructed; their glad little faces actually beamed with intelligence, and the rapid progress they had made seemed to these most familiar with them almost wonderful. They had been taught to read by first becoming familiar with, and then observing the rules for reading, and quite apparent from the single and simple which they read, that they had been taught the full meaning of time, emphasis, punctuation, etc. The spelling was the best ever witnessed by your Com. Many gray heads in the audience acknowledged that the young pupils far surpassed them in the knowledge of the art of spelling. Swinton's series of speller, the work used, teaches the use and meaning of words, and also includes a large number of the newly coined words and compound words of foreign languages that have been imported into the English language. Miss Welch has given the greatest satisfaction and has greatly endeared herself to the pupils in her department.

The following two days were devoted entirely to examination of classes in Mathematics. This branch is principally taught by the Principal, and his method of teaching which he so thoroughly and profoundly understands, is easily comprehended. No teacher possesses a higher degree of skill than Mr. Borden, that rare tact or art of controlling pupils by winning their respect with their affection. His great forte is discipline. Much time was consumed in the examination of these classes, and the pupils were subjected to a close, rigid inquiry into everything over which the class had advanced during the term. Having been thoroughly drilled and taught the first principles, they were prepared to do credit to themselves and their able instructor. It is apparent that no class in the Institution ever allowed to pass over, in recitation, any apparent obstacle or difficulty without much musing and understanding it. Many original problems were given to the class in higher mathematics, which solved and explained them with ease.

The classes in mental arithmetic are under the instruction of Prof. Edwin G. Borden. These classes showed that a proper foundation for a most noble structure had been laid, and having been well instructed in the beginning the higher branches as the advance will be easy to them. Prof. Borden fully understood the system taught by his father, the Principal, and has given himself to be an efficient and painstaking instructor.

Thursday, the classes in English grammar, under the superintendence of Prof. J. Wilson, were examined. He is an accomplished scholar and his man-

ner of instruction is by grammatical analysis—that is dividing complex and compound sentences into their elements, and giving and explaining the distinctive properties of words. This method enables the pupil to better understand the art of grammar, its uses and benefits, in the study of the English language. Some of the most difficult sentences in the language were given to the higher class, to parse and analyze, and the reader may understand the answers were given, inasmuch as all that the labors of the mind had not been lost or the time of the pupils badly spent.

Friday was considered Commencement Day and a large audience assembled early, many of them from a distance. The exercises of the day consisted chiefly in declamations and music. The selections in music were very appropriate and were beautifully rendered. The accomplished Miss Borden, his charge of this department, and through quite a young lady, who won the hearts of all, the pupils are mild, though pecculiar, and will be entirely enticed. And we hope that no one will apply for admission into this institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

Special instruction in the practical branches will be given to those pupils who only attend during the summer term. There is a good school in the winter term, and continue twenty-eight weeks, with a recess of four weeks at Christmas.

Several excellent pieces were most beautifully rendered by her. As an instructorress she is said to be painstaking and most excellent. The declamations consisted in the delivery of patriotic extracts ranging from the time when Cicero harangued the Roman Senate to the period when the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was so eloquently spoken. The speaking was most excellent. Some of the speakers performed great oratorical efforts, never having beyond a reasonable doubt, that the truth 5 aforesaid, like this poet, is born not truth. The success however of Demosthenes is encouragement to all.

The day's labors were closed with appropriate remarks by the Principal. Everyone who had witnessed the labors of the past week, heartily concurred in the opinion that there had been no ornamental display—no cramming prepared lessons for the occasion, but that the pupils, one and all, had been subjected to a thorough and well-examined, and the result was pleasing to all. There was no hubub among any of them.

Your Com. unanimously decide that the Grange has been most fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Wm. J. Borden and he in the selection of his assistants.

The past work of these noble teachers proves that the high confidence bestowed upon them has been well merited. After five weeks of vacation, they will resume again on Monday, the 10th of July.

Young Com. about receive state that the Calhoun County Grange College has as many and more students, a large and connecting building, well located; ample furnish'd with both lime and freestone water, surrounded by lofty mountains, rendering the atmosphere the purest and healthiest. Located in the town of Jacksonville, whose inhabitants are noted for their culture and refinement and with a corps of teachers so willing and able to do their duty, it is to the interest of all to encourage and patronize this new institution in learning.

Young Com. was not present at the time of their appointment and have not been fully advised as to their duties, but, hoping that their report will be satisfactory, ask to be discharged.

W. F. BUSH, Chairman.

HON. RUFUS W. COBB.

Sheriff county has for many years been the home of Hon. R. W. Cobb, and his great personal popularity in the country, where he is best known and appreciated, makes it exceedingly gratifying to the people of the county to see him now, the standard bearer of the Democratic party of the State, and especially nomination was given him over such honorable and distinguished competitors.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on-hand the best brands of Chew and Smoking TOBACCOES, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Duckman Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate; Gelatine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &

Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

To buy one of those fine Plows of his powers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tinware at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stoneware at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of ICE for \$1.00 at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest; one box of good Soap at 5 cts. per box, at the

RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at 10cts. per pound, at

D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes nice-Toilet Soap, at the RED STORE for 75 cents.

Largo lot of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Glass-ware, to be closed out at a sacrifice, at the

RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two bushel can Tomatoes at 10cts. per can, at

PRIVETT'S.

Pickles and Extracts for 10cts. per bottle, at the

RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddlery hard-ware, will be on hand at prices to suit the times. Remaining a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobaccos and Cigars cheaper than I will tell them, and that is to steal them. D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L. PARK,

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

THE PARKS WANT

500 pound of Butter at cash prices.

1,000 dozen Eggs " "

400 Chickens " "

WANTS CONTINUED.

53.05 in Greenbacks,

100 bushels of Meal

5,000 bushels of Wheat

10 pounds of Bacon for home use,

1,000 pounds of Flour at lowest price.

THE PARKS STILL WANT

50 fat Muttons,

50 fat Kids,

50 fat Beefs,

50 Milk Cows.

WE WANT

1,000 pounds of Honey,

5,000 pounds of Bees-wax,

10,000 pounds of Tallow.

The Parr's are still in Want.

\$10,000 in

greenbacks. If

they cannot get

the greenbacks

Mexican Silver

dollars will do.

We will buy

our oats or any-

thing else the

farmer has to

sell; for which

Merchandise

will be given or

the highest mar-

ket price in cash.

June 22—11

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER LARGE RATTLESNAKE.—On Saturday evening last, while Mr. D. J. Privett and W. D. Babbs were out squirrel hunting on the side of the mountain east of this place, they killed a large rattlesnake, some 5 or 6 feet long, and narrowly escaped being bitten. When first seen by them, their feet were in a few inches of its head. They brought home its ten rattles and button as a trophy of their victory and escape from danger.

COTTON BELL.—As we have mentioned the first cotton bloom, it is proper to state that the first cotton bell was sent to us by Dr. C. C. Porter on Saturday 29th June.

Our friend, Mr. A. J. Cross brought us a small apple twig Saturday that had thirteen apples on it, all touching, after one had fallen off. This shows the profuse fruit yield this year.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mr. John B. Williams, Miss Margaret Wood and Mr. Wm. Lister, both of this county, 28th inst.

The colored people of Jacksonville will give a dinner Saturday, the 13th, for the benefit of the colored M. E. Church of this place. The object is a good one and we hope our people will extend to them aid and encouragement.

They request us to say that much as the dinner is gotten up for the benefit of the church, parties are requested not to sell anything on the ground, except they do so for the benefit of the church.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Friday or Saturday, Mrs. McDaniel, wife of John W. McDaniel, Esq., of this county, died suddenly. Just previous to her death, she had eaten a meal with usual relish, and to all appearances was in good health.

We are told that the proprietors, who already have two elegant houses of their capacity for fifty, offer building space free to every reliable person who may wish to come. So far it is only a private rural retreat for a few, but ought to develop, for within the last two years many grateful hearts have attested the therapeutic effects of its waters. We trust that the proprietors will not be afraid to let you on the progressive march, width-wise, in the cause of immigration and general improvement, would it not be well to fix up for a few weeks rest and recreation, by having a cabin erected by some worthy mechanic, or I ought to have said architect or builder, for to some of the better of our very "creamy" southern society, the word "mechanic" is as full of horrors as the word death was to Queen Boadicea or Falstaff.

From the source you may know this is not intended as an advertisement, hence if we are not doomed to be the modern counterparts of Johnny Keats in spite of our blusks we may venture more truly.

EASTERN.—A general Sunday School Convention will be held in Selma on the 16th and 17th July, inst, which it is expected will be attended by delegates from all the Sunday Schools of all denominations in the State. Reduced rates on the railroads have been arranged for those who may attend, who will also be taken care of by the friends of the cause in Selma. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and altogether, it is expected to be the most pleasant and profitable assemblage of the sort ever held in the State.

Col. Rowan raised a tree 24 inches in circumference, this season. Dr. Francis has a stalk of corn 17 feet high.

We have been shown a sweet potato raised this season by Dr. Z. G. Gooley, measuring nearly seven inches in circumference.

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COL. ROWAN RAISED A TREE 24 INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE, THIS SEASON. DR. FRANCIS HAS A STALK OF CORN 17 FEET HIGH.

W. J. H. Smith of our town, while spending last week at the East Alabama copper mines, in which he has considerable interest, made a discovery of gold which surpasses any discovery ever made in this section of the country. He brought home, a few days ago a sample, consisting of about two penny weights, which he obtained from a small quantity of ore, beaten and washed in a pan. He found the quartz on the surface, and after tasting it eat the vein in four different places, in the distance of a mile, extending into Randolph County and crossing the lands of the Copper Hill Mining Company and the lands belonging to Mr. F. J. V. Wood of the latter Company. The lead runs parallel with, and near the great copper lead of the above two companies, and appears to have several shoots or parallel veins all along the main lead thus far discovered.

In the few days which Gov. Smith devoted to tasting, he became sufficiently satisfied with the prospect to work in earnest, and is now adjusting his poundage mill to crush the ore.

There is no doubt that in his Red Hill belt, extending through Randolph and into Cleburne on the one side and into Clay on the other, there is a vast amount of Gold yet waiting to be developed. Notwithstanding the great quantities of gold which were taken several years ago from the mines at Arcoa and Piney Creek, in this same belt of country, and the immense amount of copper taken out of the Copper Hill and the East Alabama copper mines during the last three years, there is reason to believe from the many other discoveries of mines, and other valuable minerals, and especially from this last discovery of a gold lead so rich and extensive—that the vast mineral resources of this Red Hill belt have only been tapped, and that with a proper application of a little capital, and a great deal of skill and patient perseverance, immense fortunes may yet be realized here.

The way is open, and the adventurous fortune hunter can here find a field ample inviting and promising.

A. MEYERS & CO.

Cash Store.

If you have any WHEAT for sale, bring it to A. MEYERS & CO. Cash Store, and you will get a better price than any where else, also better bargains in goods.

A. MEYERS & CO.

Cash Store.

Have you seen A. Meyers & Co., Alpacas; you ought to see them, they are very cheap.

Just received a nice lot of Alpacas, Bleaching, Calicos, Fans, Ladies' Hose, etc., which we intend to sell at New York prices. Come and examine, no trouble to show goods.

A. MEYERS & CO.

New Store.

We have added to our stock a nice line of Ladies and children's Hats and Hoods—triumphed at our Millinery Emporium, which we are selling, very cheap. Call and see them. We are prepared to furnish any style and quality of Hats lower than can be bought elsewhere.

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AGRICULTURE.

SAND ON CLAY.—Mine is what is commonly called a clay loan farm. Thirty-five years ago much of it was stiff, hard clay, not producing weeds and foul grass enough to pay for mowing. Now then, after putting this poor clay and my common sense together, I decided to employ our Dr. S. to let him experiment with one acre of this clay, and if the patient died under his treatment the loss would be very small; while on the other hand, if he succeeded in restoring him to animation and productiveness, then the Doctor might consider himself engaged to me for life; and now as his success was so positive, I am fully justified in part of the engagement by making heavy yearly payment from his sun banks.

Well, after plowing the hardest and poorest acre in my field, which I did soon after having, I told a boy that when he had nothing else to do it would be his business to haul sand to this land. I do not remember how much we got, but about fifty or two hundred one-horse loads. The next spring, with a heavy cultivator, I thoroughly mixed this sand with the clay, and without a shovelful of any kind of dressing, sowed it to oats and grass seed. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations, yielding on an average two tons of grain per acre, excepting the first year, for the next eight years, after which I plowed again and applied the same remedy to the other side of the furrow. Now, after the liberal application of sand for so many years, my hard clay has dissolved and I have in the place of it a good, mellow loam. And instead of cutting eight or ten cords of hay, I now get now, on a good season forty tons. For the last twenty years I have sold as much hay on an average each year as the farm cut when I commenced, and yet I have never purchased fifty dollars worth of manure.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.—When so much is heard over what women have a right to do, it is pleasant to note the work which some women have done.

Last year one of the eight premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the best managed farm in the district in which the annual exhibition is held, was awarded to a woman farmer, Mrs. Ellen Birch, for a farm of 242 acres of land, near Ainslee, a town which is characteristic of the surrounding region, is nearly level and is divided into fields of thirty acres each by neatly kept hedges, and is a light and easily worked soil, naturally dry. No stock of any consequence is kept, as town manure is cheaply brought on to the land by a canal from Liverpool, for which she intended the produce of the land all intended. The rent paid for the land is £25 per acre. The course of cropping is as follows: First, potatoes after lea; second, wheat; third, barley or oats, sown with grass seed; fourth, hay; fifth, hay, after which the lea is again broken out and planted with potatoes. The potato crop now on the ground is spoken of as "plendid." And it is the potatoes that she has turned home-made soap, is applied sometimes with the addition of a little nitrate of soda. The grain crop, especially the oats, was very heavy. Fifteen men and lads are employed, at sixteen and seventeen shillings a week, and cottage rent. Heavy crops of hay are grown, and after this is over for the season, sheep are taken into grass for local salesmen, at sixpence per week.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.—Here and there were cases of lungs full of fever, "pleuro-pneumonia," among dairy cows. It is wise to use every precaution to avoid this disease. That it seems to originate in dairies in sporadic cases, would go to prove that, like cholera and other general diseases, it is not "in the air," as is frequently supposed, but that it is caused by some condition of the milk from the sires, or the animal themselves. Damp, foul air, uncertain and changeable temperature and the breathing of fetid emanations from filthy stables and manure heaps, all tend to poison the blood, and this is a true blood disease, as may be proved by the fact that it can be spread by inoculation. To prevent disease by observing every sanitary rule will always prevail, and in the case of this dreadful disease, we have little fear of its appearance if these precautions are generally observed. Once started on its course, however, there is no doubt of its contagious character.

IN AN OLD agricultural paper of forty-seven years ago, we learn that there is a good way to prevent colic in the calf with a young valve.

They will let it and thus correct the acidity of the stomach, assist digestion and prevent dyspepsia, which often leads to scours. There is no doubt that this is a most excellent practice. Prepared chalk is often prescribed by doctors as a cure for heartburn, which is a symptom of dyspepsia and for rheumatism.

The mode of action of this preparation is a good preventive and remedy for similar disorders in stock. The prepared chalk is the crude with the gritty particles worked out.

OLD trees may be renovated by cutting out the crowded branches, managing, and giving the trunk and larger branches a wash of lye or soft soap, and scraping.

An Understanding Arrived At.

About 10 o'clock a tramp went into a street saloon and devoted ten minutes in a very zealous manner to the lunch table. By the time he had masticated about a pound of corned beef the bar keeper stepped up and remarked:

"This table is for drinkers."

"Then why don't you bring on your drinks? I've been here ten minutes, and haven't seen a drop of anything. It's a drinkin' table, where's the fluid?"

"I mean it's for the patrons of the bar," said the barkeeper.

"Then why ain't they here? I 'spose you mean that a man must spend money at the bar before he eats?"

"Exactly."

"That takes me in. I took a drink here last summer and didn't eat a mouthful, and if I ain't entitled to a lunch on that drink then this system must be a failure all around."

"But the place has changed hands since then," said the barkeeper, picking up a bung starter.

"Ah, indeed?" said the urbane bumper; "that fact as your gesture would imply, raises a new and embarrassing complication in our diplomatic relations. We will therefore recede, as it were, from my original position and await the assembling of the Peace Conference."

He had been gradually backing towards the door as he spoke, and he dodged out just in time to evade the projectile hurled at him by the indignant saloonie.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bamboo in the Industrial Arts.—A company has been formed in England, with a large capital, for the most extensive and various utilization of bamboo in the arts of industry, the enterprise having its origin in the numerous uses to which the material is and for so long a time past has been employed in India.

Bamboo is being used, in the latter country, in the construction of the implements of weaving, bamboo is utilized for almost every conceivable purpose for which wood is resorted to in other countries. It forms the stems and rams of the great number of buildings for dwelling houses, raised floors, storing produce, in order to preserve it from damp; platforms for merchandise in warehouses and shops; stakes for nets in rivers, bars, over which nets are spread to dry; rafts, the masts, yards, oars, spars, and decks of boats. It is used in the construction of bridges across creeks, in the bases of walls, as a support for irrigation. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow and handles of hoes, clod breakers, etc.; harkers or carts, dooles or litters, and biers, all are made of it; and a common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the end of a piece of split bamboo laid across the shoulders.

Further, a joint of this material serves as a holder for many articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which little objects are sent to a distance; a joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids, a section of it constituting the measure for liquids. In a piece of it, of itself, a distilling apparatus is made, the upper part being a alkaline condition of its ducts; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bed time; follow this up until all symptoms are removed, and you will be able to drink water again.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENTRIES REPUBLICAN.—The friends of Capt. JAMES H. SAWCH, by his permission, hereby authorize you to announce through your paper his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature. April 10th, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. COOPER, Esq., present his name to the voters of Calhoun county, as a suitable man to represent them in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. JAMES M. SHARP as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

GREENBACK TICKET.

The Greenbacks of Calhoun county hereby announce the name of W. P. Persons as a suitable man to represent the county in the next Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WILLIAM W. SCREWS.

FOR THE TREASURER:

ISAAC M. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR:

WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

HENRY C. TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION:

LEROY F. BOX.

The Cleburne county Ratification meeting was very largely attended and very harmonious. Hon. Wm. H. Forney and J. T. Martin, Esq. of this place attended and by invitation addressed the meeting. We will publish the proceedings next week.

HON. JNO. H. CALDWELL, of this place, recently delivered Masonic Addresses, by invitation, in Cherokee and St. Clair counties, and both the Cherokee papers and the Springville Enterprise speak of them in complimentary terms.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our inside space this week with a portion of the great speech of Hon. L. P. Walker recently delivered in Madison county. We wish all our subscribers to read it. It is unquestionably the best political speech we have read for years.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Extract from a Speech of Gen. L. P. Walker, of State and National Affairs, Delivered at Madison, Ala. June 29th, 1878.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Entering the larger field of National politics, we find great questions agitating the public mind. First of these is in importance that of

FINANCE.

affecting, as it does, all classes, all interests, all pursuits; yet there is no question concerning which political economists are in entire agreement.

The trouble with us is, that we have slavishly adopted theories and followed the practices of other governments.

Can it be possible that the European system of finance is adapted to our situation and circumstances? We are yet in our infancy with unlimited capacity for expansion and growth. We have in the United States one billion nine hundred and fifteen million eight hundred acres of public land yet to be opened and occupied, vast empires of forests, in their primeval glory—larger than all Europe, excluding Russia! In such a country, speaking according to the logic of circumstances, these can be no such thing as an inflated or redundant currency, but that there is not universal bankruptcy and chaotic ruin of all the industries that have hitherto so prospered and blessed our people.

When their rivals were all over, and the gates stood afar, ready to receive his august spirit into the new life beyond, Mr. Webster said of Mr. Calhoun that he was the greatest man in American history. Great in all the attributes of greatness—in purity of life, in simplicity of character—absent of vice—in directness of statement, and in power of logic.

Fellow-Citizens: Mr. Calhoun had a very simple theory of finance, and as sound as it was—a paper currency issued by the government, based upon gold and silver, and for the final redemption of which the faith of the nation, property and honor, of the whole country, were pledged. An industrial and commercial currency except by disintegration and overthrow of the government, but that there is not such a possibility as that of universal bankruptcy and chaotic ruin of all the industries that have hitherto so prospered and blessed our people.

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Another question now exciting the public interest because of the alleged frauds which produced the result, is,

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876.

The custodian of great principles, it has duties yet to perform in the accomplishment of its destiny; and no true patriot should desert it and affiliate with any new party to attain a single end, however exigent in his opinion may be its importance.

The National Democratic party is in the nature of things a separate and distinct party, but its future strength, and all its aspirations, ambitions and sympathies of our countrymen were engaged in the struggle.

The Democratic party fought for the great principles of self-government and State autonomy, involving for the South the issues of political life or political death.

The Republican party fought for a certain

number of principles, but it did not

deserve to be beaten.

Another question now exciting the public interest because of the alleged

frauds which produced the result, is,

THE UNITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The canvass preceding that election was one of unprecedented excitement.

It was known from the beginning that the contest would be close. Both parties were on their mettle, and put forth their full strength, and all their resources, ambitions and sympathies of our countrymen were engaged in the struggle.

The Democratic party insisted upon the absolute power of the President of the Senate to declare the result according to his individual judgment;

while the Democratic party contended that the Senate, the last resort, of the

President of the Senate was the final arbiter.

The President of the Senate was a Republican, but a majority of the States had Democratic representation in the

House. Thus these two great parties stood confronting each other upon an issue, the solution of which involved not only the peace, but, possibly, the very existence of the government.

There was, not of course, a bat of parties, seemed imminent.

The country held its

breath in the presence of this great

danger. In the crisis, not foreseen by the founders of the government, and therefore wholly unprovided for in the Constitution, the Electoral Commission was created by Congress as the tribunal

to settle the controversy. That commission consisted of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, and by a strict party vote, it awarded the Presidency to Mr.

Hayes. No event in our history has so

been portentous.

Now, with the exception of the single item of government liabilities, which we did in 1865, with an increase in the value of property and population not at all in proportion to the increase in debt and taxation. The shrinkage in all values since 1870, consequent upon the system of contraction so ruthlessly prosecuted by the government, is without prece-

ence in the annals of magical disasters.

Lands, stocks, railroad corporations, manufacturing and mining corporations, everything called property has felt the shock and gone down in the general ruin. And, the popular wealth of the country given to property by a redundant circulation. But our circulation at its maximum never exceeded per capita, that of France today, and France is the most prosperous of the European nationalities, notwithstanding the heavy war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, paid to Germany in specie. In our condition, contraction means what it works, ruin—ruin to agriculture, to the mechanics and to all popular industries; ruin to the laborer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant—in all classes except the bondholder, who is acknowledged leader of his party in the Senate, the Democratic House of Representatives, and continues to insist that they are citizens of the United States. A large majority of them are foreigners, except from taxation and infliction to bad institutions. Most of these bonds were purchased in 1863 and 1864, and paid off in greenbacks, when \$1,000 in greenbacks was equivalent to only \$400 in gold. These are the men who are co-conspirators, who denounce an itchy tax as infamous, the remonetization of silver as a national dishonor, and the repeal of the resumption act, passed in secrecy and fraud, as revolution; and insisted to remove Mr. Hayes, and install Mr. Tilden. I do not concur in this opinion, nor do I believe such a result legally attainable under any possible development that may be possible. Nor is it my desire to touch the purpose or organization of the committee that has investigated in immediate charge. The electrical Commission was a high popular debt, and must be repaid in specie; and which mainly made the funded debt of Great Britain consist of everlasting annuities, unless redeemed at the option of the government; and these are all held by British subjects. In France the great body of the people—the day laborers, the farmers—the mechanics and artisans, are the bondholders. It is no figure of speech, but the literal truth, to say, that half the families in France have money in the public funds. Both in Great Britain and France, the bondholders are the tax-payers, and they pay taxes upon the income derived from the bonds they hold. Thus there is no conflict of interest in either of the classes between the bondholders and the tax-payers; and there is no drainage of the savings of either to enrich foreign creditors, alien in interest, institutions and destiny. It was under the pressure of this class, with so large a foreign element in it, and which so dominated Congress, that the government contracted the currency between January 14, 1875, the date of the re-sumption act, and December 1, 1877, \$135,402,107; thus retiring in less than two years one-fifth of the entire paper currency issued by the government. Under such a system, the wonder is, not that there should be hard times, general embarrassment, stagnation commerce, factories, houses, and stores, but that there should not be a general bankruptcy and general deterioration, but that there is not universal bankruptcy and chaotic ruin of all the industries that have hitherto so prospered and blessed our people.

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ence in the annals of magical disasters.

Illustrated the capacity of our people for self-government, the instant and quiet acceptance of that great Democratic party in this most unexpected and popular decision, notwithstanding its large majority of 260,000 votes in favor of Mr. Tilden, and its firm conviction that he was honestly and fairly elected to a majority of twenty-three votes in the electoral colleges. The country has never been satisfied that this result was fairly reached, and gave accusations of astounding frauds have filled the air from that day to this. Under the pressure of these charges, made, too, by Republicans in high position, notably by Mr. Couling, a gentleman of great ability and high personal character, and the acknowledged leader of his party in the Senate, the Democratic House of Representatives, and continued to insist that they were citizens of the United States. A large majority of them are foreigners, except from taxation and infliction to bad institutions. Most of these bonds were purchased in 1863 and 1864, and paid off in greenbacks, when \$1,000 in greenbacks was equivalent to only \$400 in gold. These are the men who are co-conspirators, who denounce an itchy tax as infamous, the remonetization of silver as a national dishonor, and the repeal of the resumption act, passed in secrecy and fraud, as revolution; and insisted to remove Mr. Hayes, and install Mr. Tilden. I do not concur in this opinion, nor do I believe such a result legally attainable under any possible development that may be possible. Nor is it my desire to touch the purpose or organization of the committee that has investigated in immediate charge. The electrical Commission was a high popular debt, and must be repaid in specie; and which mainly made the funded debt of Great Britain consist of everlasting annuities, unless redeemed at the option of the government; and these are all held by British subjects. In France the great body of the people—the day laborers, the farmers—the mechanics and artisans, are the bondholders. It is no figure of speech, but the literal truth, to say, that half the families in France have money in the public funds. Both in Great Britain and France, the bondholders are the tax-payers, and they pay taxes upon the income derived from the bonds they hold. Thus there is no conflict of interest in either of the classes between the bondholders and the tax-payers; and there is no drainage of the savings of either to enrich foreign creditors, alien in interest, institutions and destiny. It was under the pressure of this class, with so large a foreign element in it, and which so dominated Congress, that the government contracted the currency between January 14, 1875, the date of the re-sumption act, and December 1, 1877, \$135,402,107; thus retiring in less than two years one-fifth of the entire paper currency issued by the government. Under such a system, the wonder is, not that there should be hard times, general embarrassment, stagnation commerce, factories, houses, and stores, but that there should not be a general bankruptcy and chaotic ruin of all the industries that have hitherto so prospered and blessed our people.

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The country held its

breath in the presence of this great

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The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
(At the old Forney Corner.)
has on hand the best brands of Chew-
ing and Smoking TOBACCOES, includ-
ing the popular Swanson's Pride and
the celebrated Duckam Smoking Tobac-
coes. He has the largest stock of GI-
BARS in Town. Among his brands
you will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy-
al Standard and the favorite Tidal
Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow
Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salton &
Canned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at
the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the
GROCERY line CHEAP for
CASH at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the
Towers patent at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tinware at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kefosis oil at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone-ware at **E. G.**
CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of good
COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good
COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheaper than the cheapest, one
box of good Soap at 5 cts. per
box, at the
RED STORE.

You can buy the best Starch at
8 cts. per pound, at
D. J. PRIVETT.

You can buy one dozen cakes of
nice Toilet Soap, at the **RED
STORE** for 75 cts.

Large lot of Lamps, Lamp Fix-
tures, and Glass-ware to be closed
out at a sacrifice, at the
RED STORE.

Cheaper than raising them; two
pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per
can, at
PRIVETT'S.

Pickles and Extracts for 10cts.
per bottle, at the
RED STORE.

A full lot of Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Collars, Whips and Saddle-
hard-ware, will be on hand at
prices to suit the times. Re-
pairing a specialty.

But one way to get your Tobac-
co and Cigars cheaper than I will
sell them, and that is to steal them.
D. J. PRIVETT.

W. P. & ED. L PARR,
Grocers & Commission
Merchants,
THE PARRS WANT

600 pounds of Butter at cash prices.
1,000 dozen Eggs " "
400 Chickens " "

WANTS CONTINUED.
\$3.00 in Greenbacks,
100 bushels of Meal
6,000 bushels of Wheat,
40 pounds of Bacon for home use,
1,000 pounds of Flour at lowest prices.

THE PARRS STILL WANT

50 fat Muttons,
26 fat Kids,
30 fat Beers,
4 Mich. Cows.

WE WANT
1,000 pounds of Honey,
6,000 pounds of Bees-wax,
10,000 pounds of Tallow.

The Parr's are

still in Want.

\$10,000 in

Greenbacks. If

they cannot get

the greenbacks

Mexican Silver

dollars wil do.

We will buy
your oats or any-
thing else the
farmer has to
sell, for which

Merchandise

will be given or

**the highest mar-
ket price in cash.**

LOCAL MATTERS.

MODEL FAIRY.—Col. Alfred Hoke
has made and gathered 43 crops in this
county, and has never lost but two work-
ing days out of the 43 years. He has
never bought a bushel of corn or pound
of meat in his life.

The reception of Gen. and Mrs. Burke
at their elegant residence the evening of
the 9th was the most delightful social
event of the year. Notwithstanding the
unpromising weather outlook, and a
hard rain at nightfall, the spacious lawns
were crowded with representatives from
nearly every family in town; and
what with the kind attentions of the
host and hostess and their relatives,
Mrs. Costello and Misses Burke and
Gaffney, the jocular, dancing, social chit-
chat and delicious supper, night waxed
to morning before the pleased guests re-
alized that it was time to bid their enter-
tainers good-night.

These social gatherings are annual affairs at the residence of Gen. Burke, and long in advance they are always regarded with most pleasant anticipations in the social life of Jacksonville.

The Grand Master of the State has
given notice to the Master of the Ma-
sonic Lodge of this place, that he will be
here the 24th inst. This will be a
good opportunity for masons of the
county and surrounding country to hear
him lecture and see the work exemplified.

One of our candidates for Representative
while canvassing the other day was uncon-
scious of what he was doing; and by some
hook or crook thought he had lost his umbrella and went back several
miles looking for it; some kind friend in-
formed him that he was carrying his umbrella
over his shoulder, and remarked "by doggones I didn't know it what it was!"

W. J. Fife of this place is speaking of
going to Ontario soon to read law—
Ladiga will be accommodated with an
Exam office commencing August 1st
1878—
O. Graham Agt.

CALHOUN GRANGE COLLEGE
will resume on Monday, July 16th. It is
very important that proper instruction and
good advancement of the pupils shall begin
the very first day. When all begin at once, the teachers can easily classify
and put them all to work harmoniously and
without confusion; but where pupils are
dropping in all during the session, double
and even confusion caused throughout
the whole school. The school promises to
open very auspiciously, and each patron
to do his whole duty to his child, and to the
school by attending promptly next Monday
morning. Let every person who feels the
slightest interest in the success of the College be
on hand early. If we will but do our
duty, the time is not far distant when the
greatest success will crown our efforts.

GRANGE PATRON.

LADIGA.—Wheat crop is not very good.
Cotton and corn splendid. Farmers say
they are getting plenty of rain.

Miss Ella Cooper of Pleasant Gap paid us
a short visit on last Saturday, saying
she live to come again. We were pleased
to meet in our little village on last
Sunday Mr. Winter and Miss Maggie
Camp of Eason Hill, Ga.—also Mr. Jno.
and Mrs. Anna Alexander of Borden
Springs, Ala. Somebody comes over
the absence of our friend Mr. T. W. Hays
who will be absent some 2 or 3 weeks
during the vacation of his school at
Eaton.

One of our candidates for Representative
while canvassing the other day was uncon-
scious of what he was doing; and by some
hook or crook thought he had lost his umbrella and went back several
miles looking for it; some kind friend in-
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Little Bond-holder left with Skinner
by Henry Waterson.

The subjoined is the full text of Mr.
Waterson's letter to Hewitt, the man
who really sold out Tilden. The tele-
graph has furnished a very brief state-
ment, and we print the letter in full. It
appeared in last Sunday's New York
Sun, and is as follows:

Selma Times.

An Open Letter to the Hon Abram S. Hewitt.

Some casual observations of mine to a
reporter of the Sun seem to have given
you disquiet, and as I would be genera-
cally, with the purpose of relieving your
mind.

You are mistaken when you say that
I have charged you with suppressing
any telegram or telegrams, of Mr. Tilden.
You know, and I know, that when Mr.
Tilden disapproved the Electoral bill,
I, too, was among the first settlers of the
county, and throughout his long and useful life, he enjoyed the
confidence of his neighbors and the esteem and respect of all who knew him.
Such men are rare and when they pass from the stage of action, it is a
public calamity. The relatives have the
sympathy of our entire community.

As to telegrams, I know nothing could
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AGRICULTURE.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR CATTLE.—The careful observer will note a striking coincidence between the rapidly increasing demand for American agricultural products in foreign markets and the apparent necessity, as well as determination, of many of our citizens to go into engaged in trade, commerce, and manufactures, to return to the farms and to become absolute producers of the nation's wealth. The delusion so prevalent a few years since, that a large accession to the ranks of the agriculturists would result in an over-supply of food-products, is fast melting away under the stimulus of foreign demand for agricultural products, for feeding the teeming millions of over-crowded Europe. "The Old World cannot compete with the cheap and fertile lands of this country in the production of grain and meat."

Agriculture presents to-day the safest field of investment for those who are informed concerning the specialties which they engage in. No man can be more successful in his investment for his surplus capital than the improvement of his farm, the breeding and rearing of fine cattle, sheep and pigs, the draining and fertilizing of his broad acres. Especially in the production of beef and mutton is there a field for enterprise and remunerative returns. The farmers of New England have, now, at least double their number of cattle sheet within the next two years. Let every producer raise that for which there is a paying demand, especially if the product is well adapted to his soil, climate and conditions. The wonderful increase in the export of cattle can best be realized when it is considered that, in a few years, an aggregate for 1877, embracing meat and live animals, of over \$8,000,000, while the prospect for the future is one of great promise and certain success.

CULTURE OF CANTELOUPES.—The culture of this fruit, unequalled, we think, by any other grown, we are glad to see is becoming more general. Almost every person having a piece of ground, is beginning to try his hand at it, and can be done with almost as much success as raising a crop of corn. The ground should have a warm exposure and be friable—clay would not be adapted—the hill should be dug out eight or ten inches, two feet in diameter and filled with well-rotted manure, soil and sand; turn the dust well, and it will be as good as the last. If you plant seeds should be put in at equal distances about an inch in depth, and the "hill" should be even with the other soil, except the season is wet, when they should be raised. They should be about six feet apart each way, and when the plants have passed all dangers they should be thinned out to two or three in a hill. If you have a few radish, all weeds and grass, and when the vines commence running they should not be disturbed, as the roots connected with the vine and by which it is largely supplied with nourishment will be broken. The ground, as the vines begin to extend, should be gone over with an iron rake, especially after a heavy shower, to loosen the ground, and root out weeds to a greater distance. Sowing around the hill, a few inches distant, early radish seed, will generally protect the young plants from the bugs, and always will be more or less beneficial. Should bugs appear, a sprinkling of weak whale oil and water, or of carbolic acid soap and water will soon send them adrift.

GREASING WAGONS.—But few persons are aware that we do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A carriage, when greased, will not bear for ten or twelve years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out and around the axle, so that it is spoken and spoils the wheel. Tallow is a good lubricant for wood axles, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil the axle, apply the spirit of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

A DELICATE COMPLEXION is best compared to a blooming rose, but when the countenance is disfigured with Blotches and Pimples like were, it is a great calamity. You should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates such unwholesome evidences of impure blood.

FERTILIZERS FOR GRAPE VINES.—Bone dust, wood ash and such like fertilizers are best for grape vines in low ground. Stable manure applied in large quantities on damp soil will produce disease vines. On dry ground the effect is the reverse. The best fertilizer for grapes is dry, light, warm and rich. On such a soil apply top-dressings of well-rotted manure, alternating every third year with a dressing of slackened lime. Where grapes are being raised on damp ground care must be taken to pull the roots near the surface.

A Texas correspondent of the *South-Western Cultivator* has good success in grafting there, which he describes as follows: "An easy and successful mode of grafting, is to cut off the stock an inch or so below the surface of the ground, insert the graft carefully and draw the disjointed stock and around the graft. I use grafting wax, size age, I graft berries and pears in January and February; apples and pears just after the buds begin to swell."

A Judge Who Puts on Style

A lawyer at Eureka was recently roused from his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and hastily donning pants and slippers, opened the door, when he recognized the voice of a teamster whom he knew, and who announced his business as follows: "Judge, I'm sorry to disturb you, but Jake and me we've had an argument, and I've come to have you decide it. Jake, he says if I loan him a mule and the animal breaks his leg while in his possession he ain't bound to pay for it. I knowed that he were mistaken, and we've had the hottest kind of a dispute. We bet the drinks, and I knew you would settle the point for us easy, so I came up to—" He did not get any further into the subject, and was wonderfully surprised to hear the Judge remark: "You and Jake and the mule go plum to hell. You don't went shin with bang, and the dog's been information sauntered back to the saloon, and he's seen than when he started, but he swears that — put on a heap of style since he hung out his shingle, and had forgot how he used to punch bulls with the rest of the boys."

SCIENTIFIC.

Petroleum.—The products of petroleum are kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, paraffine, lubricating oil, paraffine wax and residuum. Kerosene is used for producing local anesthetics in surgical operations; kerosene and gasoline for illuminating purposes; naphtha, for mixing paints and varnishes and solvents, and other.

Paraffine lubricating oil are used for heavy machinery; paraffine wax is used in making wax candles, matches and stoppers to acid bottles; for coating paper for photographic use; for preserving meat, to coat pills, to refine alcohol and spirits to preserve flavor, to prevent the oxidation of metals, to render articles water-proof, as a solvent for resins and a preservative for leather and in the manufacture of sugar.

From residuum have been produced at least four new colors used for silk goods, ribbons, etc., viz: a bright and fixed cerulean blue, called the "Humboldt color"; "Azurine," a light blue; the ever popular "Magenta," and light cherry tint called "Rosina." Also, violet soap, perfume, cold cream, candle, perfume for kid gloves, etc., are made from this product. The well-known "Harlem Oil" is said to be nothing more than petroleum.

From when first oil was refined, it was quite dark in color, and when burned in a close room cast out an offensive odor which sometimes was unbearable.

But now, since science has got the re-

sidementalized, these faults are remedied, and the 150 deg. water white oil now refined appears to the eye and smell pure enough to drink. Besides the water white, there is the red oil and the blue oil. The blue oil is the latest effort of the scientist, as it comprises both fine quality and elegance in color. To have the oil refined is a great expense, but nevertheless it is a fact, and what is more, if science continues to handle petroleum, greater qualifications still will be exposed to the world. Besides Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Ohio, Alabama, Tennessee, Colorado, Kentucky, this oil is very strong and clear. Oregon, Tex., Okla., and over 14,000 daily places some of the oil of the many places, produces oil. Canada has a good producing district. France, China and Russia also are added to the list. The Chinese and Russian governments have both a corps of our Pennsylvania oil workers in their employ, and sand, turn the dust excellent as a substitute for the latter.

ALMOND PLUMPING.—Put six ounces of sweet almonds pounded fine into a pint and a half of milk, and let it come to a boil. In the meantime mix well three ounces melted butter with three ounces of flour, stir it into the boiling milk and let it cool till it comes to a stiff batter, and readily cleaves from the sides of the vessel. Then slice the cake and add some fine sugar, the sugar of eight eggs, and then whites beaten to a stiff froth. Bake half an hour; turn it out and sift sugar on the top. It should be baked in a deep dish as it rises very much, and must be served as soon as it comes from the oven.

SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN.—Put one pint of cream into a frying pan large enough to hold a chicken and set it over a moderate fire until it is colored, then lay on the oil chicken, nicely browned; when the cream acquires a rich brown hue dip enough to serve as sauce for the dish and set it aside to keep hot. Season the chicken with pepper and salt and turn it over in the pan. Let it brown equally all over. Do not let the cream burn. When done lay it upon a flat dish and pour the cream into the centre.

Physiological Treatment of Stuttering.

Very great success is reported as at-

tending the treatment of stuttering by

purely physiological training, accord-

ing to the system of M. Chervin of Paris. Three types of stuttering are distinguished, first, that occurring during inspiration, second, that occurring during expiration; third, that occurring during both these periods, and between breaths.

The treatment is divided into

three stages. The first involves vari-

ous respiratory exercises, during which the pupil is first taught to make a long full inspiration and follow it by regular exhalation.

The second stage consists of exer-

cises of the diaphragm, and the

third stage of breathing, and the

recovery of speech.

DRYING APPLES.—Put one

apple in a cloth bag, and

hang it over a fire.

After drying, remove the bag,

and lay the apple on a

flat board, and lay a

thin cloth over it.

Turn the cloth over, and

hang the apple over the

fire again.

After a few hours, the

apple will be dry.

AN EXCERPT FROM THE SECRET OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited great interest in the shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and bonds by himself.

Yet, whenever he made an investment to receive in return an equivalent either in dividends or collateral security.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will offer a safe and perfect cure.

If the bowel be constipated

use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative.

Delighted females suffering with these

unparalleled popularity of his family medicine, and the increased in their sale,

in a statement, arguments of purity of their purity and efficiency.

If the blood be impoverished, the liver sluggish, or there be rheumatism and painless, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will offer a safe and perfect cure.

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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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F. & L. W. GRANT.

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WHAT THE WIND WHISPERS.

A wind blew out of the west last night
As I was lying asleep,
Sleeping and dreaming dreams so bright,
Filling my soul with heavenly light,
Seeing my love in spirit sight,
Though I was lying asleep.
It came this wind and whispered to me,
And whispered into my heart,
"Matters not, love, wherever you be,
Living on land, or tossed on the sea,
Always beloved and trusted by me."
It sang into my heart.
It sang all night, and it ever sings,
More sweet than nightingale's song.
Thoughts of the past it magic-like brings—
Magic, that round me ivy-like clings,
Fondling the heart it cruelly wrings,
Yet sweeter than any song.
O stay with me ever, sweet breath of my love,
And whisper and sing to me
Words as soft as the coo of the dove,
Words as sweet as words from above,
Words that Time, some time will prove,
O, whisper and sing to me!

The Two Franks.

"Dot, Dot, I say! Oh, confound it! where's Dot?"

"Here I am, Phil!" answered a sweet voice. "You promised me you would not say, 'Confound it.'"

"Well, I didn't mean to. I want you to write me a letter, Dot!"

"Why don't you write it yourself?"

"Good-bye then," he had answered, "I see no other way."

"No, I," answered Dot. "Our engagement is ended."

And then he had gone away angry, and left her so, and he had not seen her since. But love and regret had been tugging at his heart-strings all the time.

His heart leaped at the sight of the letter. He could have hugged Phil, he was so glad.

"Hello!" cried Phil, as he saw him breaking it open; "it's not for you, it's for Frank."

But this Frank did not hear him. His big blue eyes were brimming with tears at the first words—"Dear Frank."

"The darling!" he muttered, "sweet, forgiving darling!"

Phil was not a slow-witted boy. He began to see the point, and the joke of the thing delighted him.

"He thinks it's for him," cried Phil, indignantly. "It's Frank Dean!"

Dora Leeson started, and grew white.

"Oh, not your Frank!" cried Phil. "Your Frank is her uncle."

Dot's cheeks turned hot now; the pretty black eyes flashed; she drew herself up with dignity.

"If you say such things, Phil, I'll never write your letter for you. My Frank, indeed! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, sir!"

Master Phil gave a long, shrill whistle.

"It's wicked to tell lies, Dot. You said there hadn't been any mass between you two, and I know there has. Such a jolly fellow as he is, too. If I were a girl, I wouldn't marry any man but Frank Dean."

Dot tossed her head again; then she sighed.

"I thought you wanted me to write a letter for you?"

"Well, I do. I want you to write it on the prettiest paper you have, too. That pink sheet, I guess. Have you a redder one?"

Dot shook her head, spread out the pink sheet, and sat, pen in hand.

"What shall I write, Phil? I can't think here all day."

Phil fidgeted about, first on one foot, then on the other, and at last produced an extremely dingy, scrawled-over piece of paper. It looked like a fly-leaf out of his third reader.

"You see, Dot, I thought I'd write it myself. But I got afraid of the spelling, and it's some dirty besides."

"I should think it was," said Dot, laughing once more, as she took the crumpled scrawl in her hand.

He took out the little pink letter. Dot started, and then began to laugh. Then she went demurely and leaned over his shoulder, with her saucy face close to his, as he read:

"Dear Frank—I'm sorry I spoke so to you; but I was angry at you calling me stingy; and I told her I wished she was a boy, and I'd slap her face for her. And then she got mad, and she told Willy Bend she wouldn't ask me to her party, and she let Tom Oldshaw take her home on his sled."

"Oh, indeed!" said Dot; and set to work mechanically to copy Phil's letter.

She was thinking all the time of a party in which she was interested, and which was to have come off very soon, —a wedding party. But it would never now. She and Frank Dean—her Frank, as Phil called him—had quarreled and broken their engagement, and for a much sillier trifle than Phil and his Frank.

Oh, how she wished she could send such a letter to him as Phil was sending to his sweetheart!

Phil chattered on, all the time she was writing; but she did not answer him. And he looked over her shoulder, commenting and suggesting alterations, and made her blot the paper, d. i. she had to take a new sheet twice. But she worked on patiently.

A very amiable girl was Miss Dot, in the main, and very fond of her brother Phil.

"I say, Dot," remarked Master Phil, as she was folding and addressing her letter, completed at last. "I don't know another fellow at our school who has got such a sister as you. You're always doing things for me; and Willy Bend's and Tom Oldshaw's are cross as two sticks to them. I don't see how you could row with any one, let alone Mr. Frank."

"You shouldn't say row, Phil," said Dot.

But she looked the other way, as she gave him his completed letter; and Master Phil, who had sharp eyes, saw she was crying, and stood still with his letter in his hand.

Dot was always doing things for him. Why couldn't he ever do anything for her?

"Run away, Phil, with your letter," said Dot.

Phil went out of the room slowly.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2153.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, and which he is loved and blessed by.

It is not the fact that a man has riches which keeps him from the Kingdom of heaven, but the fact that riches have him.

"A man who only eats and drinks is counted mean, because he nourishes what is little to the neglect of what is great."

How many of our writers most in vogue should bear in mind that if talent supplements everything, it can dispense with nothing.

Sudden resolutions, like the sudden rise of the mercury in the barometer, indicate little else than the changeableness of the weather.

As the behavior of the world towards individuals of learning is respectful, learned persons should have due respect for themselves.

Conscience is a great ledger-book, in which all our offences are written and registered, and which time reveals to the sense and feeling of the offender.

There is an appointment for, everything. Therefore, he who has the true idea of what is heaven's appointment, will not stand beneath a precipitous wall.

For a rich man to make a will that will release all his heirs, is about as difficult a task as for an editor to undertake to print a paper to please all his readers.

Build not thy nest on any tree of earth, seeing God hath sold the forest to death; but rather soar upward to the sure and immutable refuge in the clefts of the rock.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and the happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

They who are first informed should instruct those who are later in being informed; and those who first apprehend principles should instruct those who are slower in doing so.

Reading maketh a full man; confidence, a ready man; histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

Some writer has aptly remarked: "Take a company of boys chasing butterflies, put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into dollars, and you have a fine panorama of the world."

Talent is power; tact is skill. Talent makes a man respectable; tact makes him respected. Talent convinces; tact conveys. Talent commands; tact is obeyed. Talent is something; tact is everything.

When we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we do when we grow older, and when we are old we waste an equal amount of time in wondering why we wasted so long before we began to do anything.

The magnanimous know very well that they give time or money or shelter to the stranger—so it is done for love and not for ostentation—do, as it were, put God under obligation to them, so perfect are the compensations of the universe.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be, for loan oft loses both self and friend; and borrowing dulls the edge of husband. This above all—to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the day the night, thou canst not then be false to any man.

"If any man spake ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if he reform himself, so that his censures may not affect thee." When Anximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, he said: "Ah! then I must learn to sing better."

Truth from goodness, is soft and gentle; falsehood from evil, is hard and bitter; hence the origin of hard and bitter speeches. Goodness of disposition manifests itself by gentleness and sweetness; by gentleness, in that it is afraid to do hurt, and by sweetness, in that it loves to do good.

O eloquent, just and mighty deah, whom none advise, thou hath persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and when all the world hath faltered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised. Thou hath drawn together all the pride, cruelty and ambition of men, and covered all over with these two narrow words—"Hic jacet."

Dr. Kane, finding a flower under the Hindu wife's girdle, and in a place affected by the great heat beneath the high cold bosom of the ice, where he would have been by the most gorgeous garden bloom. So some single, struggling grace in the heart of one far removed from favoring influences may be dearer to God than a whole catalogue of virtues in the life of one who has known little of the discipline of trial.

One of the pupils of Mencius asked of his teacher, "how is it that we see superior men eating without laboring?" to which the instructor replied, "when a superior man resides in a country, if its sovereign employs its counsels as he ought, he comes to tranquility, wealth, honor, and glory." If the young follow his counsels as they ought, they become true-hearted and faithful." What greater example than this of not eating the bread of idleness!

Working leaves favorably situated, will certainly do well. The large swells over the rim of the vessel sometimes, and hangs like snow drifts to the sides. The religion which does not lift up the aims of life to higher ends, does not lift up the frowns of the face to pleasant smiles, does not raise the expectations of life to higher joys, must be poor leave; and otherwise must be surrounded by unfavorable conditions. Get the best. Keep it warm and let it work.

If every one did well the part assigned them, what a delightful world would be made out of this now dreary one. Let us scatter roses where we now sow thorns, sunshine where we now cast thick clouds of sorrow and woe, then our lives will be joyous, and trading at the threshold of higher and greater world will look back over the bright years of the past, knowing we have done our duty to our fellow men in this world, we will be better prepared to welcome the joys of the next.

Outside he stopped and viewed the document admiringly. How pretty it was—how nice and neat, and what a nice hand Dot wrote! If Frankie Dean ever called him stingy after this, she might.

Then he ran out of the gate and down the street. Opposite the Dean's house he stopped and looked around for some one to give his letter to. He did want to give it to Miss Frank himself, but he could not see her, and he was a little too bashful to go and ask for her. Then he saw Miss Frank's uncle smoking on the porch; and Phil was not afraid of him. So he went and gave him the letter.

Frank Dean, a big, handsome, blue-eyed fellow, of about twenty-five, dropped his cigar with surprise, as Phil popped out from behind some rose bushes, and gave him the pale pink letter. A faint perfume came from it like lavender, bergamot, balm, or some of those old-fashioned garden sweets. It made him think of Dot Leeson—little Dot, whom he had told, only the day before yesterday:

"Very well, Miss Leeson, if that is your opinion of me, the sooner we part the better."

"It is my opinion, Mr. Dean."

"Good-bye then," he had answered,

"I see no other way."

"No, I," answered Dot. "Our engagement is ended."

And then he had gone away angry, and left her so, and he had not seen her since. But love and regret had been tugging at his heart-strings all the time.

His heart leaped at the sight of the letter. He could have hugged Phil, he was so glad.

The party landed at near Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and made their way as best they could back to Conneaut. Three days after the accident Capt. Wilkins, of the steam-boat William Peacock, in coming down from Detroit was besought by Capt. Appleby to board the wreck if he saw it, and if possible get the body of his aunt out of the cabin, and convey it to Buffalo. Capt. Wilkins discovered the disabled vessel drifting down the lake and after coming alongside, Capt. William Henton, then first mate of the Peacock, boarded the wreck and made search. The crew lay upon her side, and, to all appearances, was full of water. A pole was employed and it was supposed every part of the cabin was touched, and as no object in the shape of a human body was felt, the conclusion was reached that the remains had floated out of the cabin into the lake, hence further search was given up. Two days afterward Capt. Appleby came down with a vessel with facilities to right the schooner and tow her to the nearest port, the drowned woman's son being along to assist in the recovery of the body. The vessel was finally righted, and when the cabin door had nearly reached a level position, the woman walked through the water and came up the stairs upon deck. She was caught by Capt. Appleby and supported, while her son wept and the sailors screamed. Five days and nights had she been in the water, while a portion of the time she was up to her arm pits. She could not lie down, and what sleep she got was in that position, and all the food she had was a solitary cracker and a raw onion, which floated on the water. She stated that after the vessel had capsized and was abandoned by the crew, she found herself alone in water waist-deep. The cabin door was open but the flood was two feet above it, and the sea made constant changes in her position. When Capt. Wilkins stopped she could hear the boarding-party talk and walk on the vessel, and although she used her voice to its utmost to attract attention she could not make them hear. She saw the pole thrust into the cabin door by Capt. Henton and asked if she should hold on to it and be pulled out, but no answer; the Captain hearing no noise other than the crashing of the water, and having not the remotest idea that the woman was there, alive or dead. This event caused 40 years ago, and I have never heard of a parallel case either on the lake or other waters, and her salvation from drowning may be regarded as little less than a miracle.

A Wonderful Escape.

In the Autumn of 1833 Capt. Gilman Appleby, of Conneaut, Ohio, was Captain and part owner of the schooner New Connecticut. A steam-boat was then being built at Conneaut, (the North America,) of which Capt. Appleby had charge, and was for many years master. An aunt of his, then residing at Erie on a visit, staying with a brother who was then a resident of the town. The lady went to Conneaut in company with her nephew to visit her brother there. After remaining for some time she became exceedingly anxious to get home. Capt. Appleby, who was busy with the steam-boat, endeavored to dissuade his aunt from taking the home journey until he should be going out with his vessel, when he would take her home. His efforts in that direction, however, were unavailing, and he had taken on board the schooner to go to Buffalo in charge of the crew. The vessel being light, and the time of the year August, the Captain had entire confidence in the ability of the crew to manage the craft and land his relative safe at her destination. Everything passed off quietly until after the vessel had passed Erie, when a sudden squall struck and rolled her over on her side, when she nearly filled with water, but continued to float. The crew, loosing the vessel's yawl, jumped in, and pulled for the shore, leaving the woman in the cabin, as they supposed drowned. The party landed at near Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and made their way as best they could back to Conneaut. Three days after the accident Capt. Wilkins, of the steam-boat William Peacock, in coming down from Detroit was besought by Capt. Appleby to board the wreck if he saw it, and if possible get the body of his aunt out of the cabin, and convey it to Buffalo. Capt. Wilkins discovered the disabled vessel drifting down the lake and after coming alongside, Capt. William Henton, then first mate of the Peacock, boarded the wreck and made search. The crew lay upon her side, and, to all appearances, was full of water. A pole was employed and it was supposed every part of the cabin was touched, and as no object in the shape of a human body was felt, the conclusion was reached that the remains had floated out of the cabin into the lake, hence further search was given up. Two days afterward Capt. Appleby came down with a vessel with facilities to right the schooner and tow her to the nearest port, the drowned woman's son being along to assist in the recovery of the body. The vessel was finally righted, and when the cabin door had nearly reached a level position, the woman walked through the water and came up the stairs upon deck. She was caught by Capt. Appleby and supported, while her son we

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN. — The friends of Capt. James H. Saxon, by his permission, hereby authorize you to announce through your paper his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature. — April 10, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. Coopers, Esq., present his name to the voters of Calhoun county as a suitable man to represent them in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. JAMES M. SHIRK, in his permission, as a suitable man to represent the county in the next Legislature.

GREENBACK TICKET.

The Greenbackers of Calhoun county hereby announce the name of H. T. Persons as a suitable man to represent the county in the next Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: RUFUS W. COOKE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM W. SCREWS.

FOR TREASURER: ISAAC H. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR: WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: HENRY C. TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION: LEROY F. BOX.

We have not been "tearing our shirt" over the Greenback movement in this county, because we believe it to be ephemeral and not of much consequence. We have had no abuse for our brethren who have been greened into this movement, because we know them to be at bottom Democrats, and we had no desire to dig a gulf between them and us while they were off at play with the fascinating and delightful theories of Pomeroy and Ben Butler, or engaged in the study of the problem of "money made easy," and "a new way to pay old debts." We have had no words of abuse for them, because we know, when the time comes, they will be found in alignment with the only party that has existed since the completion of our governmental edifice—the party that has been "in at the death" of scores of such ephemeral parties, and yet destined to preserve to the people the inestimable boon of a pure Republic. Time has verified the correctness of our position. We are already seeing the warm hand-clasp of the old veterans as they return to the Democratic circle and swear by the beard of the old Democratic prophets that they will never more be found playing truant when there is serious work to be done. A Calhoun Democrat may follow an ignis fatuus for awhile; but never farther than the boundary of his party lines.

Mr. Persons, the Greenback candidate, in his speech Monday at Box 7, declared himself explicitly, in answer to an explicit question, outside the Democratic party; and his whole speech was more an arraignment of the Democratic than the Radical party. Mr. Persons should remember that Alex White and Lewis E. Parsons were the chief apostles of the Democratic party in this State after the war; and yet when they left it, they could not take half a dozen men with them; and reflecting thus he should not suffer himself to sanguine of carrying the Democratic party of Calhoun over to Birch Pomey during his two weeks campaign.

When they begin to talk about war records, Pope Walker has as good a record as any man running.

We want to buy a bass press and materials sufficient to run a country office. Will our exchanges please pass this around?

We learn that John Journey was painfully bitten by a rat a few nights ago while asleep.

We will give a large engraving to the first subscriber who pays up his subscription.

THE TIMES BUILDING.

The corner-stone of the Times building will be laid to-morrow, Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Numerous articles will be deposited in the corner-stone, among which will be photographs of L. W. Grant, W. P. Cooke, the founders of the paper, their present proprietors of the paper, a copy of the Times, July 13, 1878, the first issue of Volume XII. We will be pleased to place in the cornerstone any articles that our friends may desire.

GARDEN TIMES.

We acknowledge an invitation to be present and share the festivities of the occasion. Bro. Meeks went so far as to promise to open a keg of nails; but it was so we could not go. We should have been glad to have been there.

We should have liked to have moved an amendment on that photograph of ours they buried, and to have substituted a later edition, but Isaac H. Saxon has gone up we shall not trouble Bro. Meeks to take it down, and since the thing has gone as far as it has, we content ourselves with the protest that we are much better looking than Bro. Goodale made it appear when he took that picture. He had been "mixing his chemicals" that day and has not as keen as he might have been. There is one thing certain about it; when McAuley's New Zealander, some thousands of years hence, sits upon the ruins of Gadsden and contemplates those pictures, he will involuntarily drop into scripture and exclaim: "Thera-were giants in those days."

We have enjoyed an acquaintance of some years with Mr. Persons, the standard bearer of the Greenback party in this county, and we respect and like him for his intelligence, honesty, and other good qualities; but calumny compels us to say that he is not the stuff that organizers of new parties are made of. He lacks all the elements of the agitator; is not at all fanatical; and is altogether too level headed to become enlisted mind and soul in the movement, that he has been named to lead. We doubt if he makes one single convert to the Greenback cause during his campaign of a fortnight.

None of the candidates would pledge themselves to a reduction of taxation to 50 cents on the \$100 unless it could be done consistently with the State's honor and credit. All were in favor of going the very lowest rate that would secure the expenses of State government and pay the interest on the public debt. Any other declaration would have been nothing short of damnable, and we should have instantly determined to vote against the man who should have pronounced himself unqualified in favor of a tax rate of 50 cents irrespective of all other considerations. All the Democratic candidates are to be commended for their frank honesty on this question.

In their first speeches at Box 7 last Monday the candidates frankly gave their personal preferences for U. S. Senator; but at the same time declared themselves open to instruction from their constituents, if they were elected.

Col. Sheld declared himself as the friend of Leroy Pope Walker, the foremost Statesman of the South.

Capt. Jas. Savage was not particular as to whom he supported as between Messrs. Pugh and Bradford; but he was very emphatic in the declaration that he would not vote for Pope Walker for the U. S. Senate.

Mr. W. P. Cooper had kind words for all the distinguished gentlemen who had been named for the place but he was particularly partial to Col. Bradford.

The die is cast. We shall see what we shall see. Those who think that these declarations will not have any thing to do with shaping the results of the canvass are very short sighted.

Gen. Walker's Speech at Madison.

Gen. L. Pope Walker delivered a speech at Madison, Alabama, on the 20th of last month which deserves more than a casual attention. Gen. Walker never touches a subject which he does not adorn. He is possessed of a rare power of analysis and condensation, and a rich fund of language and illustration. A mind of the rarest order and an active mind of the profoundest stamp have placed him in the front rank of public men in the South. Twenty years ago Gen. Walker was an eminent lawyer and most influential public leader. Such was his distinguished place in the regards of the people of Alabama that he was chairman and spokesman for the Alabama delegates in the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston in 1860.

When the Confederate States Government was formed, President Davis called Gen. Walker to his Cabinet as Secretary of War. This was a high and deserved honor, and a proud recognition of the position of Alabama in the new Confederacy.

It is not however as a War Minister that Gen. Walker stands conspicuous at the South. As we have already said, he is a man of the clearest and the profoundest jurist, a captivating orator, an advocate of great sweet principles, and a man who is thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people, with the duties of a representative, and with the theory and necessities of government.

That Gen. Walker has a clear conception of what is best for the interests of his people is shown by the following extract from his Madison speech:

Alabama is my native land. I feel for her, love her, and honor and reverence the nobility with which her sons and daughters have adorned her. She is great, magnificient, and I know that my people will stand by her when she is misjudged. Our duty is to change the current of our thoughts and labours of our industry.

Twenty years ago we were in the due place in the roll-call of honorable statesmen. Make all labor respectable by honoring the true worker in every vocation. God himself makes the example that illustrates the nobility of the world, but 23 other things besides. Cultivate the faculties of the mind. Give to every man his due place in the roll-call of honorable statesmen. Make all labor respectable by honoring the true worker in every vocation. God himself makes the example that illustrates the nobility of the world, but 23 other things besides. Cultivate the faculties of the mind. Give to every man his due place in the roll-call of honorable statesmen. Make all labor respectable by honoring the true worker in every vocation. God himself makes the example that illustrates the nobility of the world, but 23 other things besides. Cultivate the faculties of the mind. Give to every man his due place in the roll-call of honorable statesmen. 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AGRICULTURE.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Rice is more largely grown and consumed in human food than any other cereal. It is said to be the main food of one third of the human race.

The most nutritive portion of the cabbage is the succulent stem above the lower leaves; this part of the plant often contains notable quantities of sugar.

Many of our best dairymen contend that from the time the milk leaves the cow, until it reaches the table, milk becomes strong and butterfat near the temperature of sixty degrees.

A ton of the grain of wheat, when burned in the air, leaves on an average about forty pounds of ash, of the grain of oats, about eighty pounds and of oak wood, only four or five pounds.

The inner and younger leaves of the cabbage contain much more water than the old leaves outside. On the whole, the young may be considered more nutritious than the turning.

Seed cannot germinate without water, but the regular amount of this liquid varies according to the nature of the germ. In the case of agricultural plants, germination is best effected when the soil is moist, but not wet.

Ammonia consists of nitrogen and hydrogen only, in the proportion of fourteen parts to one. Fourteen parts to one part by weight, or seven and a half parts of ammonia contains four parts of nitrogen and three of hydrogen.

CUT WORMS AND GRUBS IN CORN GROUND.—The cut worm that preys upon the corn plant, feeds only upon the sprouts of young plants, not upon the seed. Nevertheless, the depredations of both this insect and the white grub may be checked to some extent by steeping the seed in saline and ammoniacal liquors. But the best thing to ward off their attacks when the corn sprouts, we believe is to thoroughly smoke the seed. This is often done in a smoke house containing hams and shoulders. During the smoking process among other chemical changes and combinations, the seed is made to produce a thin coating to the corn. It is an acid containing oily impurities, which are offensive to insects and birds, while they do not injure the seed. Salt is frequently applied as a preventive of attacks by the white grub, two to four bushels per acre of fine salt being sown broadcast and harrowed in. Seeds and ashes are often used in or upon the hills with good results, but in field culture this is generally impracticable.

EFFECTS OF PULVERIZATION.—Pulverization increases the capillary attraction or sponge-like property of soils, by which their humidity is rendered more uniform. It is evident that this capillary attraction must be greatest where the particles of earth are finely divided. Gravels and sands hardly retain water at all, while clays, not open by pulverization, do not do so. They do not absorb water or when by long action, it is absorbed, they retain too much. Water is not only necessary, as such, to the growth of plants, but it is essential as a kind of food, and as a medium through which plants absorb other food. Manure is useless to vegetation till it becomes soluble in water, and it would remain useless in a state of solution if it was so situated as to be excluded from air, for then the fibers or roots, unable to perform the function, would decay and rot off. Pulverization in a warm season is also of great advantage in admitting the nightly dews to the roots of plants.

RESTORING OLD TREES.—In old and decaying trees there is much sap wasted on the decaying branches, which, upon their removal, if saved and concentrated upon the more healthy and surviving shoots, entirely restores vigor. In all cases the soil should be well drained and well cultivated, and having room and fertility enough to sustain a sufficient growth.

In the great majority of cases the soil of our orchards is not of this character, but apt to be more or less wet, with the surface soil lacking in depth and the rest, below unfit for successful fruit growing. My experience and observation lead me to say that this difference can always be kept in view in treating orchards, for it is probably as hard to have the ground too rich, as not rich enough—avoiding the extreme in the latter case. The aim should be to keep up the balance between the wood and the fruit growth, which on thin soils requires attention both to the soil and to the tree—the tree alone where the ground is all right, keeping the orchard in soil.

MORE SHEEP.—Last year we paid foreign countries \$50,000,000 for woolen goods. When we have in the country 20,000,000 more sheep than we have now, we shall only produce the wool we use; and yet there is no country in the world where sheep could be raised so profitably as in the United States. But we are coming every year nearer to supplying our own markets with the woolly demand. In 1870, the clip of the country was nearly 200,000,000 pounds, while in 1880, it was only 5,000,000.

Not & Clumsy.

Dennison Cole came to the station and asked to be sent up.

"Haven't you any work?" asked the Court.

"Not an ounce," was the mournful reply.

"All gone—all gone! I don't believe I could eat a mince pie if I was paid for it."

"If you go up, you can't eat any early onions."

"Never mind—I'm willing to put up with the sacrifice."

"Root beer will soon be on the fizz, and harvest apples will be seen in the land," suggested the Court.

"What does a weary, fainting man care for fizzes, and roots and beers?" demanded the man.

"But the circus season has opened, Mr. Cole."

"I don't care for 'em—I never have money to go."

"Don't you love to sit on the curbs and see the sprinkling carts go past?"

"No."

"Don't you sit around the ferry-boats to see heart-broken girls jump into the river?"

"Not a sit."

"Mr. Cole, has life no charms for you?"

"Not a one—not as much as you can put on a pint of a hair."

"Well, I'll send you up. They have a new buck-saw and sixty cords of wood, and you can—"

"Say, Judge, I guess I won't go up!" suddenly burst the prisoner.

"I guess you will!"

"Judge, I'm off to Canada! I'm in a hurry—"

"You are booked, Mr. Cole, and when you reach the last cord of that hickory wood, drop me a note, and sign it 'affectionately thine.' Trot along another m.u."

SCIENTIFIC.

The New Docks constructed on the Clyde show the extensive scale on which this kind of engineering is now carried on. The idea of modern scientific principles and methods to the most complete achievements in this line. The cost of one of these docks is stated to be eight million dollars, and, when entirely finished, the water surface will extend to thirty-four acres, the length being some 3000 feet and the breadth 700 feet, with a water depth of 20 feet. Access to the basin, which is a tidal one, is obtained by the movable bridge, which passes below 150 feet in width. On the north side the wall of the quay is founded to the depth of 41 feet below the level of the quays; a central quay passes from the eastern end, parallel with the north and south side walls, separated from them by waterways for a distance of 270 feet, with a uniform breadth of nearly 200. The water space between the western end of this quay and the west end of the outer, forming a central group, is of such dimensions as to permit of the largest vessels being moved and turned about with entire freedom. A strong iron bridge on the swing principle is placed at the entrance to the dock, and, although it weighs 900 tons, is 181 feet long and 40 feet broad, can be moved from one side to the other in a minute and a half. The bridge is worked by hydraulic power supplied from an engine house in the vicinity.

Paper Bottoms for Iron Ships.—After we used to paper car wheels, we need not be surprised to learn that a new coating for the bottoms of iron ships consists of brown paper attached by a suitable cement. It is the invention of Mr. J. L. Warren, of Chicago, and the substance he uses is this: a preparation of paper-mache. It is stated that weeds and barnacles will not adhere to paper, and that the special cement by which the paper is secured may be applied cold, hardens under water, is unaffected by comparatively high temperature, and possesses great tenacity. A plate thus protected on one side has been immersed for six months, with the result that the unprotected side was found clean, while the unprotected side was covered with rust and shellash.

A new method of separating arsenic from the other metals has been discovered by De Clermont and Frommel.

With a large number of hydrates of arsenic, each calculated at 1000 degrees into sulphuric acid, and the sulphide of arsenic is the only one which gives a soluble oxide. If, then, a mixture of sulphides of arsenic and other sulphides be brought to the boiling point, the sulphides will all be oxidized and remain insoluble in the water, except the arsenous acid, which then easily isolates.

The Largest Electrotype ever Produced. The Electro-metallurgical Company of Brussels, has completed a colossal statue of Jan van Eyck, in bronze by the system of electric deposition. The galvanic process occupied several months, although a thickness of but six to eight millimeters was attained. It is probably the largest object which has been produced by this method, being over twelve feet in height, and is regarded as a much more perfect imitation of the model than could be obtained by casting.

Capt. Eads is having models of his jets made for exhibition in Paris. They will be cast in plaster of paris, and will show the conformation of the river bottom at its mouth at the present time and also previous to the construction of the jetties. The models will be upon a large scale and promise to be an interesting study to scientists.

A mode of equalizing the wear of the cylinder pistons of horizontal engines suggested by an English engineer, consists in making the piston-rod with a camber or upward bend, so that, when loaded with the weight of the piston and placed in the cylinder, it assumes a straight line, and transfers the weight to outside guides.

The experiments made with the new glass type by the turner of well known fame were a long time in order to keep clean, and give a clearer impression than metals. Little change is required in the type founders' mould or in machinery.

Solid bodies transmit sounds to great lengths. The scratch of a pin at one end of a beam is heard at the other end, and it is believed that a bar of iron 200 miles long would transmit sounds in no sensible time.

Cork and wood from boiling water may be handled, but not metals though both affect the thermometer equally.

A new use for shells in Warfare. A new use for the rifle in warfare has been suggested by the experience gathered in the late campaign in Turkey—namely, its application to vertical firing. It was found (according to a letter to the Times from Bucharest) that numbers of Russian soldiers were struck by the Turkish balls, when under the old conditions of fighting they might have been considered safe, being not only far beyond the usual range, but actually concealed by elevations of the ground, and even hills lying between them and their opponents.

A remarkable instance of this occurred at the Schipka Pass, when General Dragomiroff was wounded in the knee by a bullet, notwithstanding that the mountain intervened—the Turkish bullet rose high in the air, passed over the summit, and came down on the other side as it fell. Some of the Russian rank and file were hit in like manner at the same place. The writer suggests the question whether it might not be possible to devise a regular system of vertical or dropping fire to reach the enemy when quite out of sight, hidden behind a wood or ridge. The distance being determined by the ordinary range-finder, all that is necessary is to provide with the proper regulations of drifts, from the low cricket to the officer stool, and thus not only secure comfort but health.

DOMESTIC.

ABOUT MAKING SOAP WITHOUT BOILING.—The task of soap making may be very much lightened by dispensing with the boiling of soap, and I think the soap is much whiter and finer made cold. To make it take three-fourths of a pound of clear grease to one gallon of lye. Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, set the lye-stirring well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir several times, stir on a day. Come at night. The lye should be strong enough to beat a common sized egg to the surface not out or above it. The heating of the lye and grease may be omitted, but it takes longer to make and not so easily stirred.

To those who live in coal burning regions, and who can not get wood ashes, I will say that I have used white potash in the same way with good success. One year I had no grease left, used a tallow candle, and melted it down to 150 feet in width. On the north side the wall of the quay is founded to the depth of 41 feet below the level of the quays; a central quay passes from the eastern end, parallel with the north and south side walls, separated from them by waterways for a distance of 270 feet, with a uniform breadth of nearly 200. The water space between the western end of this quay and the west end of the outer, forming a central group, is of such dimensions as to permit of the largest vessels being moved and turned about with entire freedom. A strong iron bridge on the swing principle is placed at the entrance to the dock, and, although it weighs 900 tons, is 181 feet long and 40 feet broad, can be moved from one side to the other in a minute and a half. The bridge is worked by hydraulic power supplied from an engine house in the vicinity.

The eldest son said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do it without run?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep."

The youngest son, a mere stripling, then said Jonathan.

"Father, will you give me a sheep if I do without it?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, also."

Presently Chandler spoke again:

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep, too?"

The Lost Boy.—A little carving here and there—a little trimming up and cutting down—

"TAKE ONE, TOO."—An old farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his man servant:

"Jonathan, I did not think to say that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more need I give you to induce you to do without it?"

"Oh, I don't care much about it," said Jonathan. "You may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the autumn, if you will do without it."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

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"Father, will you give me a sheep if I do without it?"

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The Great Spring Medicine.—It is Holland's German Bitters. It tones the stomach and assists Digestion. It arouses the Liver to healthy action, and regulates the bowels. It purifies the Blood, and dispels strong Diabetic symptoms, with its loss of appetite. Sick Headache, languor and depression being. All suffering from this disease being. A bottle of this Holland's German Bitters, Holloway & Co., 603 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

We find that R. E. Dowse, 725 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia has been appointed Agent for the celebrated Double Warp Black Silk. These goods are said to be almost everlasting in wear, and are very cheap. It is in price from \$2 to \$3 per yard. If you buy any kind of dry goods, write for samples.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so will they when taken internally.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

VEGETINE.

FOR CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER AND ACUE.

DR. H. R. STEVENS : TANAGO, N. C., 1578.

Dear Sir—I feel very grateful for what your son has done for my family.

I wish to express my thanks for informing you of the wonderful cure of my son, also to thank you for your kind services in getting him well again.

My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with ill health.

He had a bad attack of the measles, and was not able to get well again.

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